

above; the appendages are cherry-red at base, paler above, but towards the end on the distal two-thirds blackish. In front are two reddish parallel stripes. The body is pale beneath, above pale greenish yellow, the 3d and 7th abdominal segments cherry-red, including the sides, low down, of the 6th segment. From the 1st thoracic to the end of the body are three parallel lateral, linear, reddish lines, the lowermost being obsolete posteriorly. The 8th abdominal segment is convex above, but not humped. The suranal plate is small, narrow, but distinct, rough on the surface and dark, almost blackish. Behind, at the base of the tails are two piliferous warts; the tails themselves are as long as the three last segments (8-10) taken together, and are of uniform thickness, ringed with dark red, sparsely setiferous, with two or three hairs at the end; they each end in a cylindrical swollen flagellum at each end, somewhat barrel-shaped, with a deep red ring in the middle, the end being clear and transparent. All over the body the piliferous warts and hairs are minute.

It rests with the body curved around so that the head nearly touches the tails, the last three segments and tails being held up in the air, or extended and then gracefully thrown into the air.

---

### ANOTHER LEAF-MINER OF POPULUS.

By C. H. TYLER TOWNSEND.

In the picturesque little cañon called Cañada Alamosa, which runs several miles northwest from the town of the same name, in Sierra County, N. Mex., and opens out on the plain at Ojo, Caliente, there grows a species of cottonwood with a narrow and smaller leaf than that of *P. fremontei*. The latter is the only species found in the bottom lands of the Rio Grande in the southern part of New Mexico. This narrower leafed species is *P. angustifolia*. It also grows in the region of the Mimbres river, in Grant County, N. Mex., or a species very like it, and seems to inhabit valleys of streams in the somewhat higher region to the west of the Rio Grande valley.

Trees of this species in the Cañada Alamosa were found, June 17, 1892, to be infested with a small leaf-miner, much smaller than the leaf-miner of *P. fremontei* described from the Mesilla valley of the Rio Grande (*Zoe*, Vol. III, pp. 234-236, Oct. 1892), which by the way is a sawfly and not a tineid as at first suggested. The mine,

also, of this miner of *P. angustifolia* is on the underside of the leaf, and is not visible from the upper side, this leaf-miner may also be a tenthredinid, or on the other hand it may be a tineid.

*Description of miner.*—Length, 4 to 5 mm. Color white, with a line of blackish spots, occupying central portion of segments 4 to 12 ventrally, and 6 to 12 dorsally. Fleshy, head slightly corneous; each segment with several quite long bristly hairs, four to six or more dorsally. Head subangularly produced laterally, somewhat tapered anteriorly, wider posteriorly. Eyes represented by four black dot-like tubercles, three being nearly in a row parallel with lateral edge of head, and the other outside of and slightly posterior to the first or anterior one. Jaws rather strong, subquadrate, nearly as wide at base as long, a little narrower at tip, with three or four teeth on apical terminal edge. Antennæ small, conical, apparently 2-jointed, basal joint stouter. Maxillæ not definitely made out, but apparently 2-jointed with 2-jointed palpi. Three thoracic segments widest, one-half wider than head; segments 5 to 10 nearly equal in width, narrower than thoracic segments; 11 to 13 still narrower. All the segments nearly same length. Three pairs of well developed, 4-jointed thoracic legs; three basal joints about same length and basal one hardly thicker than following two, fourth very small.

Described from two specimens. A third specimen, which is apparently at a moulting stage, shows none of the black dorsal and ventral spots. Cañada Alamosa, June 17.

---

## NOTE ON A NEW ANTLION ALLIED TO MYRMELEON BLANDUS (*HAGEN*).

BY C. H. TYLER TOWNSEND.

On April 9, 1892, a few hours before sundown, while driving toward Las Cruces over the mesa from Organ, there were noticed for several miles hundreds of a neuropterous insect flying about the shrubs, particularly of *Ephedra nevadense*, which grew numerously on this part of the mesa. They were first noticed at a point about five miles to the east of Las Cruces, being on the lower sandy portion of the mesa. They occurred in companies, in small numbers, and even singly. The weather was clear, sunny, and quite warm, and had been so all day. There was not much wind.